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HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday, December 12, 1862.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

Annual Report of the Commander-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, Nov. 25, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR:—In compliance with your orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of military operations since the 23d of July last, when, in compliance with the President's order of July 11th, I assumed command of the Army as General-in-Chief.

The first thing to which my attention was called on my arrival here, was the condition of the army at Harrison's Landing on the James River. I immediately visited General McClellan's headquarters for consultation.—I left Washington on the 24th, and returned on the 27th. The main object of this consultation was to ascertain if there was a possibility of an advance upon Richmond from Harrison's Landing; and, if not, to form some plan of uniting the armies of Gen. McClellan and General Pope on some other line. Not being familiar with the position and numbers of the troops in Virginia, and on the coast, I took the President's estimate of the largest number of reinforcements that could then be sent to the Army of the Potomac

On the day of my arrival at Harrison's Landing, General McClellan was of opinion that he would require at least fifty thousand additional troops. I informed him that this number could not possibly be sent, that I was not authorized to promise him over twenty thousand, and that I could not well see how even that number could safely be withdrawn from other places. He took the night for considering the matter, and informed me the next morning that he would make the attempt upon Richmond with the additional twenty thousand. But immediately on my return to Washington, he telegraphed that he would require thirty-five thousand, a force which it was almost impossible to send without leaving Baltimore and Washington almost defence less. The only alternative now left was to withdraw the Army of the Potomac to some position where it could unite with that of General Pope and cover Washington at the same time that it operated against the enemy.

After full consultation with my officers, I attempted to form this junction on the Rappahannock, by bringing McClellan's forces to Acquia Creek.—Accordingly, on the 30th July, I telegraphed to send away his sick as quickly as possible, preparatory to a movement of his troops. This was preliminary to the withdrawal of his entire army, which was ordered by telegraph on the 3d of August. In order that the transfer to Acquia creek might be made as rapidly as possible, I authorized General McClellan to assume control of all the vessels on the James River and Chesapeake Bay, of which there was then a vast fleet.—The Quartermaster General was also requested to send to that point all the transports that could be procured.

On the 5th I received a protest from General McClellan, dated the 4th, against the removal of the army from Harrison's Landing, a copy of which is annexed, marked Exhibit No. 1, with my reply on the 6th, marked Exhibit No. 2.

On the 1st of August I ordered Gen. Burnside to immediately embark his troops at Newport News, transfer them to Acquia Creek, and take position opposite Fredericksburg. This officer moved with great promptness, and reached Acquia Creek on the night of the 3d. His troops were immediately landed, and the transports sent back to Gen. McClellan.

At this time, I received information that the enemy was preparing a large force to drive back General Pope, and attack either Washington or Baltimore. The information was so direct and reliable, that I could not doubt its correctness. This gave me serious uneasiness for the safety of the Capital and Maryland, and I repeatedly urged upon General McClellan the necessity of promptly moving his army so as to form a junction with that of General Pope. The evacuation of Harrison's Landing, however, was not commenced till the 14th, eleven days after it was ordered.

Greatly discouraged at the prospect of timely aid from that quarter, I authorized General Pope to order the main forces of General Cox, in Western Virginia, with all possible despatch by railroad, to join him via Washington.

To facilitate the withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac from the Peninsula, and to gain time by a demonstration against the enemy, Gen. Pope pushed his forces across the Rappahannock, occupied Culpeper, and threatened Gordonsville. Jackson's and Ewell's forces were hurried to the Rapidan, and on the 9th of August encountered Bank's corps at Cedar Mountain. A hard fought battle ensued, and on the arrival of reinforcements from the corps of McDowell and Sigel, the enemy fell back upon the Rapidan and Gordonsville.

On the 15th, our cavalry surprised a party of the enemy near Louisa Court House, and captured important despatches, showing that Lee was moving, by forced marches, the main body of the rebel army to attack Pope before a junction could be formed between him and the Army of the Potomac. On the 16th, I telegraphed General Pope not to cross the Rapidan, and advised him to take position in rear of the Rappahannock, where he could be more easily reinforced. He commenced this movement on the 17th, and by the morning of the 18th had most of his forces behind that river prepared to hold its passes as long as possible.

He had been reinforced by King's division, and a part of Burnside's corps under General Reno, from Fredericksburg. I also directed General Burnside to occupy Richard's and Barrett's fords, which were between him and General Pope's main army. The enemy made several attempts to cross at different points on the Rappahannock, but was always repulsed, and our troops succeeded in holding the line of the river for eight days. It was hoped that during that time sufficient forces from the Army of the Potomac would reach Acquia Creek to enable us to prevent any further advance of Lee, and eventually with the combined armies to drive him back upon Richmond. On the morning of the 24th he made a flank movement, and crossed a portion of his forces at Waterloo bridge, about twelve miles above the Rappahannock railroad station. Pope directed an attack upon the forces which had crossed the river, hoping to cut them off, but the enemy escaped with no great loss.—The annexed telegram from General Pope, marked Exhibit No. 3, dated the 25th, gives his views of the condition of affairs at that date.

The enemy, however, had not fallen back, as he supposed, but, on being repulsed at Waterloo Bridge, had moved further up the river, and entered the valley which lies between the Blue Ridge and Bull Run Mountains.

The object of this movement was evidently to get in Pope's rear, and cut off his supplies from Washington.—Anticipating this danger, I had telegraphed to General Pope on the 23d, "By no means expose your railroad communication with Alexandria. It is of the utmost importance in sending you supplies and reinforcements." On the 26th I telegraphed, "If possible to attack the enemy in flank, do so; but the main object now is to ascertain his position."

From this time to the 30th I had no communication with General Pope, the telegraph lines being cut at Kettle Run by a part of Jackson's corps, under Ewell, which had marched around Pope's right, and attacked his rear.

Finding it doubtful whether we could hold the Rappahannock long enough to effect the junction of the two armies, I had directed a part of the Peninsula forces to land at Alexandria, and move out by railroad as rapidly as possible. As soon as I heard that the enemy had turned General Pope's right flank, and forced him to change his front, I ordered the remainder of the Army of the Potomac to Alexandria, and directed General Burnside to prepare to evacuate Fredericksburg and Acquia Creek. I determined, however, to hold this position as long as possible for a base of future operations.

General Pope's dispositions at this juncture were well planned. The corps of McDowell and Sigel, and the Pennsylvania Reserves under Reynolds, were pushed forward to Gainesville. Reno and Kearney were directed upon Greenwich, while Hooker's division was sent against Ewell along the railroad. Unfortunately, however, the movement was too late, as a large detachment of Lee's army was already east of Thoroughfare Gap.

Hooker encountered the enemy near Kettle Run, and a sharp engagement ensued. This gallant division drove Ewell a distance of five miles, the enemy leaving their dead and many of their wounded on the field. As McDowell, Sigel and Reynolds had reached their positions, there was every prospect that Jackson would be destroyed before reinforcements could come to his relief. On the evening of the 27th, General Pope ordered Gen. Porter to be at Bristoe's Station by daylight on the morning of the 28th, with Morrell, and also directed him to communicate to Banks the order to move forward to Warrenton Junction. All trains were ordered this side of Cedar Run, and to be protected by a regiment of infantry and a section of artillery. For some unexplained reasons, Porter did not comply with this order, and his corps was not in the battles of the 28th and 29th.

Heintzleman's corps pressed forward to Manassas on the morning of the 28th, and forced Jackson to retreat across Bull Run, by the Centreville turnpike. McDowell had succeeded in checking Lee at Thoroughfare Gap, but the latter took the road from Hopeville to Newmarket, and hastened to the relief of Jackson, who was already in rapid retreat. A portion of McDowell's corps encountered the retreating column on the afternoon of the 28th, near the Warrenton turnpike, and a severe but successful engagement ensued. Jackson was again attacked on the 29th, near the old battle ground of July, 1861. Knowing that Longstreet was not distant, he made a most desperate stand. The fight continued nearly all day, and was terminated only by darkness.—We had gained considerable ground, but nothing was decided when the battle was closed. It was renewed the next morning, and, after another day's hard fighting, our forces fell back behind Bull Run, the enemy not attempting any pursuit.

Two days later, however, he threw a considerable force between Chantilly and Germantown, to turn Pope's right. Hooker dislodged them after a short but severe engagement, in which Brigadier Generals Kearney and Stevens, two of our very best officers, were killed. Pope's army had been reinforced by the corps of Franklin and Sumner, and no further apprehensions were felt for its safety.

During the operations of the previous week, of which we received very favorable but not reliable accounts, every effort was made to push forward supplies and reinforcements to General Pope's army. The troops from the Peninsula were ordered not to wait for transportation, but to march immediately to the field of battle. Some of the corps moved with becoming activity, but the delays of others were neither creditable nor excusable.

Our losses in these battles were very heavy, both in life and materials, but as no official reports have been received, except a brief sketch from General Pope, marked Exhibit No. 4, I have no means of ascertaining their extent. General Pope was transferred to another department before the reports of his subordinates could be received; probably they will soon be handed in. Most of the troops actually engaged in these battles fought with great bravery, but some of them could not be brought into action at all. Many thousands straggled from their commands, and it is said that not a few voluntarily surrendered to the enemy, so as to be paroled prisoners of war.

In order to reorganize the different corps, get the stragglers back into their ranks, and to supply deficiencies of ammunition, clothing, &c., caused by recent losses, General Pope requested and received directions to bring his army within the defences of Washington, which were then under the command of General McClellan. This movement was executed on the night of the 3d without loss. General Pope, being now second in command of the united forces, applied to be relieved, and was transferred to another department.

Although this short and active campaign was, from causes already referred to, less successful than we had reason to expect, it has accomplished the great and important object of covering the capital till troops could be collected for its defence. Had the Army of the Potomac arrived a few days earlier, the rebel army could have been easily defeated, and, perhaps, destroyed.

Seeing an attack upon Washington would now be futile, Lee pushed his main army across the Potomac for a raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania. General McClellan was directed to pursue him with all the troops that were not required for the defence of Washington. Several corps were immediately out in observation at Darnestown, Rockville and Leesboro', and most of his army was in motion by the 5th of September. A portion of it entered Frederick on the 12th.

As this campaign was to be carried on within the Department commanded by Major General Wool, I directed General McClellan to assume control of all the troops within his reach without regard to department lines. The garrisons of Winchester and Martinsburg had been withdrawn to Harper's Ferry, and the commanding officer of that post had been advised by my chief of staff to mainly confine his defence in case he was attacked by superior forces to the position of Maryland Heights, which could have been held a long time against overwhelming numbers. To withdraw him entirely from that position with the great body of Lee's forces between him and our army, would not only expose the garrison to capture, but all the artillery and stores collected at that place must either be destroyed or left to the enemy. The only feasible plan was for him to hold his position until Gen. McClellan could relieve him, or open a communication so that he could evacuate it in safety. These views were communicated both to Genl. McClellan and to Colonel Miles.

The left of General McClellan's army pursued a part of the enemy's forces to South Mountain, where, on the 14th, he made a stand. A severe battle ensued, the enemy being defeated and driven from his position with heavy loss. Lee's army then fell back behind Antietam creek, a few miles above its mouth, and took a position admirably suited for defence. Our army attacked him on the 16th, and a hotly-contested battle was fought on that and the ensuing day, which resulted in the defeat of the rebel forces. On the night of the 17th our troops slept on the field which they had so bravely won. On the 18th neither party renewed the attack, and in the night of the 18th and 19th General Lee withdrew his army to the south side of the Potomac.

Our loss in the several battles on South Mountain and at Antietam was 1,742 killed, 8,066 wounded, and 913 missing, making a total of 10,721.—General McClellan estimates the enemy's loss at nearly 30,000; but their own accounts give their loss at about 14,000 in killed and wounded.

On the approach of the enemy to Harper's Ferry, the officer in command on Maryland Heights destroyed his artillery and abandoned his post, and on the 15th Colonel Miles surrendered Harper's Ferry with only a slight resistance, and within hearing of the guns of General McClellan's army.—As this whole matter has been investigated and reported upon by a military commission, it is unnecessary for me to discuss the disgraceful surrender of the post and army under Col. Miles' command.

General McClellan's preliminary report of his operations in Maryland, including the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, is submitted herewith, marked Exhibit No. 4. No reports of his subordinate officers have been submitted.

From the 17th of September till the 26th of October General McClellan's main army remained on the north bank of the Potomac in the vicinity of Sharpsburg and Harper's Ferry. The long inactivity of so large an army in the face of a defeated foe, and during the most favorable season for rapid movements and a vigorous campaign, was a matter of great disappointment and regret. Your letter of the 27th, and my reply of the 28th of October, in regard to the alleged causes of this unfortunate delay, I submit herewith, marked Exhibit No. 5.

In reply to the telegraphic order of the 6th of October, quoted in my letter of the 28th, above referred to, General McClellan approved of the plan of crossing the Potomac south of the Blue Ridge, and said that he could cross at Harper's Ferry, and advance upon Winchester. He, however, did not begin to cross until the 25th of October, and then at Berlin. His passage occupied several days, and was completed about the 3d of November.—What caused him to change his views, or what was his plan of campaigning, I am ignorant, for about this time he ceased to communicate with me in regard to his operations, sending his report directly to the President.

On the 5th instant I received the written order of the President relieving Gen. McClellan, and placing Genl. Burnside in the command of the Army of the Potomac. This order was transmitted by a special messenger, who delivered it to General McClellan at Rectortown, on the 7th.

The above concludes that portion of General Halleck's report which relates to the operations of the Army of the Potomac

The following are the despatches which passed between McClellan and Halleck on the subject of leaving the Peninsula. McClellan's despatch was by telegraph and in cypher, that of Halleck, in reply, was in manuscript:

[EXHIBIT No. 1. Copy in cypher.]

BERKLEY, Va., August 4, 1862.

Major General Halleck, Commander in Chief:—Your telegram of last evening is received. I must confess that it has caused me the greatest pain I ever experienced, for I am convinced that the order to draw this army to Acquia creek will prove disastrous in the extreme to our cause. I fear it will be a fatal blow. Several days are necessary to complete the preparations for so important a movement as this, and while they are in progress I beg that careful consideration be given to my statement. This army is now in excellent discipline and condition.—We hold a debouche on both banks of the James river, so that we are free to act in any direction, and with the assistance of the gunboats, I consider our communications as now secure. We are now twenty-five miles from Richmond, and are not likely to meet the enemy in force sufficient to fight a battle until we have reached fifteen to eighteen miles, which brings us practically within ten miles of Richmond.

Our largest line of land transportation would be from this point twenty-five miles, but with the aid of the gunboats we can supply the army by water during its advance, certainly to within twelve miles of Richmond. At Acquia creek we would be seventy-five miles from Richmond, with land transportation all the way. From here to Fort Monroe is a march of about seventy miles; for I regard it as impracticable to withdraw this army and its material except by land. The result of this movement would then be to march one hundred and forty miles to reach a point now only twenty-five miles distant, and to deprive ourselves entirely of the powerful aids of the gunboats and water transportation.—Add to this the certain demoralization of this army which would ensue, the terrible depressing effect upon the people of the North, and the strong probability that it would influence foreign powers to recognize our adversaries; and these appear to me sufficient reasons to make it my imperative duty to urge, in the strongest terms of our language, that this order may be rescinded, and that far from recalling this army, it be promptly reinforced to enable it to reassume the offensive.—It may be said that there are no reinforcements available. I point to Gen. Burnside's forces—to that of General Pope, not necessary to maintain a strict defence in front of Washington and Harper's Ferry—to those portions of the Army of the West not required for a strict defence there. Here directly in front of this army is the heart of the rebellion. It is here that all our resources should be collected to strike the blow which will determine the fate of the nation. All points of secondary importance elsewhere should be abandoned, and every available man brought here. A decided victory here, and the military strength of the rebellion is crushed. It matters not what partial reverses we meet with elsewhere—here is the true defence of Washington.

It is here, on the banks of the James river, that the fate of the Union should be decided. Clear in my convictions of right, strong in the consciousness that I have ever been, and still am, actuated solely by love of my country, knowing that no ambitions selfish motives have influenced me from the commencement of this war, I do now, what I never did in my life before, entreat that this order may be rescinded. If my counsel does not prevail, I will, with a sad heart, obey your orders to the utmost of my powers, devoting to the movement, one of the utmost difficulty, whatever skill I may possess, whatever the result may be; and may God grant that I am mistaken in my forebodings. I shall at least have the internal satisfaction that I have written and spoken frankly, and have sought to do the best in my power to arrest disaster from my country.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Major General.

Official copy.

Headquarters Army, Washington, D. C., November 23, 1862.

[EXHIBIT No. 2.]

WASHINGTON, August 6, 1862.

Major General McClellan, Commanding, &c., Berkley, Va.—General:—Your telegram of yesterday was received this morning, and I immediately telegraphed a brief reply, promising to write you more fully by mail.

You, General, could not have been more pained at receiving my order than I was at the necessity of issuing it. I was advised by high officers, in whose judgment I had great confidence, to make the order immediately on my arrival here, but I determined not to do so until I could learn your wishes from a personal interview, and even after that interview, I tried every means in my power to avoid withdrawing your army, and delayed my decision as long as I dared to delay it. I assure you, General, it was not a hasty and inconsiderate act, but one that caused me more anxious thought than any other of my life. But after a full and mature consideration of all the pros and cons, I was reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the order must be issued. There was to my mind no alternative.

Allow me to allude to a few of the facts of the case. You and your officers, at the interview, estimated the enemy's force in and around Richmond at two hundred thousand men. Since then, you and others report that they have received, and are receiving, large reinforcements from the South. Gen. Pope's army, now covering Washington, is only forty thousand men.

Your effective force is only about ninety thousand; you are thirty miles from Richmond, and General Pope eighty or ninety, with the enemy directly between you, ready to fall with his superior numbers upon one or the other, as he may elect. Neither can reinforce the other in case of such an attack.

If General Pope's army be diminished to reinforce you, Washington, Maryland and Pennsylvania would be left uncovered and exposed. If your force be reduced to strengthen Pope you would be too weak to even hold the position you now occupy, should the enemy turn round and attack you in full force. In other words, the old army of the Potomac is split into two parts, with the entire force of the enemy directly between them. They cannot be united by land without exposing both to destruction; and yet they must be united. To send Pope's forces by water to the peninsula is, under present circumstances, a military impossibility. The only alternative is to send the force on the peninsula to some point by water, say Fredericksburg, where the two armies can be united.

Let me now allude to some of the objections which you have urged.—You say that to withdraw from the present position will cause the certain demoralization of the army, "which is now in excellent discipline and condition." I cannot understand why a simple change of position to a new and by no means distant basis will demoralize an army in excellent discipline, unless the officers themselves assist in that demoralization, which I am satisfied they will not. Your change of front from your extreme right at Hanover Court House to your present position was over thirty miles, but I have not heard that it demoralized your troops, notwithstanding the severe losses they sustained in effecting it.

A new base on the Rappahannock, at Fredericksburg, brings you within about sixty miles of Richmond, and secures a reinforcement of forty or fifty thousand fresh and disciplined troops. The change with such advantages will, I think, if properly represented to our army, encourage, rather than demoralize your troops. Moreover, yourself suggested that a junction might be effected at Yorktown, but that a flank march across the Peninsula would be more hazardous than to retire to Fortress Monroe. You will remember that Yorktown is two or three miles further from Richmond than Fredericksburg is; besides, the latter is between Richmond and Washington, and covers Washington from any attack by the enemy.

The political effect of the withdrawal may at first be unfavorable; but I think the public are beginning to understand its necessity, and that they will have much more confidence in a united army than in its separate fragments.

But you will reply, why not reinforce me here, so that I can strike Richmond from my present position? To do this, you said, at our interview that you required fifty thousand additional troops. I told you it was impossible to give you so many. You finally thought you would have "some chance" of success with twenty thousand. But you afterwards telegraphed to me that you would require thirty-five thousand, as the enemy was being largely reinforced. If your estimate of the enemy's strength was correct, your requisition was perfectly reasonable, but it was utterly impossible to fill it, until new troops could be enlisted and organized, which would require several weeks. To keep your army in its present position until it could be so reinforced, would almost destroy it in that climate. The months of August and September are almost fatal to whites who live on that part of James river, and even after you got the reinforcements asked for, you admitted that you must reduce Fort Darling and the river batteries, before you could advance on Richmond. It is by no means certain that the reduction of those fortifications would not require considerable time, perhaps as much as those at Yorktown. This delay might not only be fatal to the health of your army, but in the meantime General Pope's forces would be exposed to the heavy blows of the enemy without the slightest hope of assistance from you. In regard to the demoralizing effect of a withdrawal from the Peninsula to the Rappahannock, I must remark that a large number of your highest officers, indeed a majority of those opinions have been reported to me, are decidedly in favor of the movement. Even several of those who originally advocated the line of the Peninsula, now advise its abandonment.

I have not inquired, and do not desire to know, by whose advice or for what reasons, the Army of the Potomac was separated into parts, with the enemy between them. I must take things as I find them. I find the forces divided, and I wish to reunite them. Only one feasible plan has been presented for doing this. If you or any one else, had presented a better one, I certainly should have adopted it; but all your plans require reinforcements, which it is impossible to give you. It is very easy to *ask* for reinforcements, but is it not so easy to *give* them, when you have no disposable troops at your command.

I have written very plainly, as I understand the case, and I hope you will give me credit for having considered the matter, although I may have arrived at different conclusions from your own.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

Official copy:

J. C. KELTON, Asst. Adjt. General.

The remainder of the report of Gen. Halleck consists in a review of operations in the West and Southwest.—

The other exhibits are the Halleck letter, which has been published, and the letter of Secretary Stanton, to which it was a reply. Also, a dispatch from General Pope, relative to his operations in the battles between the Potomac and the Rappahannock.

ANECDOTE OF A TEACHER-SOLDIER.—The following anecdote of a teacher soldier, was related by Prof. Wickersham in his lecture on "Awakening Mind." The incident narrated occurred at the battle of Fair Oaks. We would have given it a place in our report at the time had our columns allowed it—it is too good to be lost:

A rebel battery, handled in a masterly manner, was mowing our men down, and it seemed impossible to drive it from its position. The General, seeing this, rode up to the Captain of a Lancaster county company.—"Captain, I want some one who will go out between these armies and shoot the officer in command of that battery." "Why, General, it's certain death to attempt it?" "I know it; but you see how that fire is decimating our ranks. Is there no man willing to sacrifice himself?" "I'll see," replied the captain, as he turned to his company.—"Boys, who of you is willing to go out between these armies, and shoot yonder officer?" A young man stepped out of the ranks—"I'll go."

He went, seemingly to certain death. Crawling along, he finally reached a slight elevation behind which he was partially sheltered. There was a crack of his rifle, but the ball missed its mark. Again—steady aim—a puff of smoke! The officer is seen to throw up his arms. His gunners spring to catch him as he falls. The battery is forced to abandon its position. The brave soldier returns unharmed. "And," said the Professor in a burst of enthusiasm, "I would have searched the army through, but I would have taken that young man by the hand and said to him, 'It was bravely done!'" He was a teacher from this county. I will give you his name—George K. Swope!—*Lancaster (Pa.) Express.*

Hear an Irish Patriot.

"Let the politicians who have been using us long enough, stay at home if they will, but let us go and fight the battles of the nation, and when we come home, a grateful nation will extend to us sufficient to meet our wants. I have always been a Democrat. I was going to say that I am still; but I will not allow any politics to interfere with the discharge of my duty. I take the KNOW NOTHING BY THE HAND AS A BROTHER if he carries the musket or sword alongside of me in this contest. I do not care where the man comes from, or what may be his shade of politics, whether he is a REPUBLICAN, an ABOLITIONIST, or something else—it is a perfect matter of indifference to me. I only want to say that I know no man but is he discharges his duty to that flag; and, as I said in Baltimore, men were never called upon in this world to perform so sacred a duty as you are, my countrymen, not only for your own sake, but for the whole country with its coming generations of men."—[Speech of General Corcoran at Philada.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

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Mr. Beckford and the Duchess of Gordon.

The memoirs of Mr. Beckford, published after his death, convey an anecdote representing his whimsical character as not unsusceptible of having a certain "method in it," and that to a very fair purpose.

"I once," said he "shut myself up at Fonthill to be out of the way of a lady—an ungallant thing to any lady on earth but her with whom it occurred. You must well remember the late Duchess of Gordon, as she was the continual talk of the town for her curious mercenary ways, and mode of entrapping men with her brood of daughters. I could have served no other lady so, I hope—I never enjoyed so much. At that time everybody talked of Mr. Beckford's enormous wealth; everything about me was exaggerated proportionately. I was in consequence a capital bait for the Duchess—so she thought; I thought very differently.—She had been told that even a dog kennel at Fonthill was a palace—my house a Potosi. What more on earth could be desired by a managing mother for a daughter? I might have been aged and imbecile—no matter, such is fashion's philosophy. I got a hint from town of her intention to surprise me with her hard face at Fonthill—a sight I could gladly dispense with. I resolved to give her a useful lesson.—Fonthill was put in order for her reception with everything I could devise to receive her magnificently—not only to receive her but to turn the table upon her for the presumption she had that I was to become the plaything of her purposes.

The splendor of reception must have stimulated her in her object. I designed that it should operate in this manner. I knew her aim—she little thought so. My arrangement being made, I ordered my *major-domo* to say, on the Duchess's arrival, that it was unfortunate—everything being arranged for her Grace's reception, Mr. Beckford had shut himself up on a sudden, a way he had at times, and that it was more than his place was worth to disturb him, as his master only appeared when he pleased; forbidding interruption, even if the King came to Fonthill. I had just received a large lot of books—nothing could be more opportune. I had them removed to the rooms of which I had taken possession. The Duchess conducted herself with wonderful equanimity, and seemed much surprised and gratified at what she saw and the mode of her reception—just as I desired she should be, quite on tiptoe to have me for a son-in-law. When she got up in the morning, her first question was, 'Do you think Mr. Beckford will be visible to day?'

"I cannot inform your Grace—Mr. Beckford's movements are so very uncertain—it is possible. Would your Grace take an airing in the park—a walk in the gardens?"

"Everything which Fonthill could supply was made the most of, whetting her appetite to her purpose still more. My master of the ceremonies to the Duchess did not know what to make of his master, the Duchess, or his own position. 'Perhaps Mr. Beckford will be visible to-morrow,' was the Duchess's daily consolation. To-morrow and to-morrow came and went—no Mr. Beckford. I read on, determined not to see her. Was it not serving a woman of such a coarse nature quite right?"

She remained seven or eight days, magnificently entertained, and then went away without seeing him. She was very angry, and said of him in her rage things too scandalous to have escaped any woman's lips but her own. Think of such a woman's vengeance—such a woman as the Duchess was, who never suffered anything to stand in the way of her objects?—*Book of days.*

A TREATISE ON BOOK-KEEPING, embracing an analytical comparison between the Single and Double Entry Systems; showing wherein they agree and wherein they differ, and wherein the latter is superior to the former, by a plain, practical elucidation of both systems; to which is added a variety of business calculations of Interest, Discount, Equations, Average of Accounts &c. Also, business forms of Orders, Drafts, Notes, Bills of Exchange, &c. By T. H. POLLOCK, Principal of the "Lancaster Mercantile College."

This book will not be out of place in the hands of any man. It has just been given to the public by our friend Mr. Pollock, who is well known to the citizens of this county. The book is for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

VARIETY ENVELOPES.—Coleman & Co's Union Variety Packages are for sale at Lewis' Book Store. They make a very handsome present for all ages. The jewelry is of a better quality than can be secured in any other package or in any other way for the same money. The buyer of an envelope can get any article of jewelry he or she may select from specimens. Call and see for yourself. Price 50 cts.

☞ The National Tax-Law, embodying the organic sections; the general and specific provisions; provisions for the appointment and governance of collectors, assessors and their assistants; alphabetical schedule-list of articles taxed, with rates, etc., etc.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store

☞ English and German Almanacs for 1863, are for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY Lloyd's new Map of the State of Virginia.—Only 25 cents. For sale at W. Lewis' Book Store.

☞ An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

DIARIES for 1863, are for sale at W. Lewis' Book Store.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Dec. 17, 1862.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

THE WAR.

The Press of Monday says:—The series of affairs which have just taken place on the line of the Massaponax river seem to indicate that neither Burnside nor Lee is prepared to make it a field for the test of their grand military conclusions. The former is evidently manœuvring to keep the enemy in his present position for a few days, and the latter is not willing to hazard the fate of his wicked cause upon the result of a single field. The great risk that Burnside had to take was in crossing the Rappahannock; that movement successfully accomplished, he can afford to give battle of the heaviest description beyond. There need be no fear of a demonstration in his rear, for his position is entirely tenable in a military point of view. He has a river behind him, and the enemy in front, with whom he can cope in superior force and material. This river is not fordable at present below a line running south from Dumfries, and Genl. Sigel has possession of the fords above. Gen. Slocum, with an excellent *corps d'armee*, is moving south by the roads east of the Bull Run ridge of mountains. Gen. Jackson cannot be spared from Lee's army to move up the Shenandoah valley again; and it must be confessed that General Halleck is master of the position in Virginia. It was necessary for General Burnside to discover, if possible, the exact position and force of the enemy after his movement across the river, and to watch the feints of the enemy in his endeavors to conceal his designs. As the rebels fell back, our troops advanced under General Sumner in front, and on the left under General Franklin, flanking the enemy gradually. Skirmishing between our troops and the rebels in advancing became general, when a rapid advance was made, and the main body of the enemy was found strongly posted on the little ridge of hills on the line of the Massaponax. The first impulse of General Sumner was to storm the position and force the rebels into the creek. In two or three sallies it is said he was repulsed, although it is not clear that he was operating his entire grand division. He was afterward ordered to hold the battle-field for the present. Genl. Franklin was more successful, driving the enemy before him at all points for the distance of a mile or more. He has the advantage in having seized the hills and ravines below and southeast of the city of Fredericksburg, and will, no doubt, be able to force the enemy to fall back across the Massaponax, especially if Sumner should renew the attack in front. Every effort is being made to keep our forces concentrated, to guard well the flanks of our great army, and to strengthen weak points. It remains to behold the expression of that genius in our commander in chief which will launch all of his heavy columns at once against the enemy. To do this successfully, he must be guided alone by the circumstances af the case and his own experience in the accomplishment of his designs or schemes.—"Success in war," said the Archduke Charles, "is only to be obtained by simultaneous action upon a given point, sustained with constancy and executed with decision." General Burnside has all the resolution and indomitable courage of a military hero. From all we can learn we see good reason to be hopeful that the great battle may soon be fought, which will give us decisive victory and conquer a peace."

The *Bulletin* of Monday evening, says:—"A great battle was begun near Fredericksburg on Saturday, and the fighting of that day was terrific.—We can offer no comments on it until further accounts are received, and until we learn of the operations yet to take place. We only know that the Union army has fought bravely and suffered severely; that many fine officers have been killed or wounded; and that the spirit of our troops was undaunted. We await with painful anxiety the issue of the contest, but full of hope that, in spite of a desperate resistance, Burnside, Franklin, Hooker and Sumner will soon lead their men victoriously into Richmond. General Banks has landed in North Carolina and already marched into Virginia.—Joining his troops to those at Suffolk, he is probably now marching on Petersburg and Richmond from the South. This gives still greater assurance that the rebel capital will soon be captured."

Two Democrats, whose names appear upon the Democratic County Committee, have informed us that the action of the Committee in the appointment of State Delegates was news to them. They had not received any notice of the meeting of the Committee, and did not intend to be bound by its action. They will not agree that the usages of the party shall be set aside to gratify the *Monitor* faction. At the proper time their townships will be represented in a County Convention to *elect* delegates. As the State Convention will not be held until June next, April Court will be the proper time to hold the Convention. By that time the Democratic voters will have all the candidates for nomination in the field, and delegates can be elected and instructed to support the choice of the Democracy of the county.

SOMEBODY TO BE HURT.—The Harrisburg *Patriot & Union* gives Democratic Senators and Representatives notice that they must come to Harrisburg prepared to suffer death in case of a refusal to support the caucus nominee for United States Senator. There may be trouble in the election of a Senator as all the Democratic candidates we have heard named for that office have been guilty of opposing regular party nominations. If such Democrats are presented for an election, it might be possible that better Democrats than they might refuse to vote for them, even with the *Patriot & Union's* "summary punishment" staring them in the face.

THE *Monitor* denounces the writer of the communication in our last paper, headed "Governor and Supreme Judge," as a renegade Democrat.—When all Democrats, as honest and true as the writer of the communication leave the Democratic party, there will be but little strength left to keep it in existence. What impudence, for Owen, a vile outcast Know Nothing and rebel, to attack the Democracy of men who have grown gray in the Democratic party. The communication must have knocked the wind out of the *Monitor* faction, as they make no attempt at reply.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The Democratic State Executive Committee met at Reading on Thursday evening, Dec. 11th, and on motion a resolution was adopted, fixing *Wednesday*, the 17th of June next, 1863, as the time, and Harrisburg as the place, for holding the next Democratic State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor, and a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, in place of Hon. Walter H. Lowrie, whose term will expire in 1863.

THE new State of "West Virginia," the admission of which to the Union has been authorized by Congress, contains a population, according to the census of 1860: of whites 334,891; free colored, 1,976; slaves, 12,761. What is left of Old Virginia had a population in 1860 as follows: whites, 712,520; free colored, 56,066; slaves, 478,104.

JUST AS WE EXPECTED.—We see by the last *Monitor* that Owen, Caldwell's dog pup, did get into rough hands.—He says he was met in the street by a farmer, who seized him by the neck and seriously threatened other personal injury. Poor Owen, when shall his troubles cease?

THREE Indian regiments are already in the service of the Government under General Blunt. Several more are to be added, and all of them formed into a brigade.

PHOTOGRAPH Pictures are now taken so neatly, and are so cheap, as to leave no excuse for a neglect to gratify a relation or friend by leaving one's portrait in their hands. But photographs, singly or alone, will soon tarnish, warp, and lose their natural beauty.—Hence, the necessity of a Photograph Album, which is the crowning feature of the whole. It constitutes a "Family Record," for the display and proper preservation of the Card Photographs of the family, or of friends and others, which for beauty of design and completeness of execution, has never yet been equalled. They are adapted to the pocket of the traveler, or the parlor and centre table of every home, and are so useful as well as so pretty, that wherever one is introduced, more are sure to follow. They are, indeed, becoming a household necessity, as the Album in which a family group are all gathered together in this way, soon assumes inestimable value.

Especial attention is called to the various styles which can be found at Lewis' Book Store. They are unsurpassed for durability and elegance of finish, while the prices are such as to bring them within everybody's reach. Each Album is furnished with a title page and a neat index in which to enter names.

WE have been furnished with the following list of deaths in Company D, 49th Regt., Penna. Vols., which have occurred since the publication of a similar list, some time since:

Privates Calvin Patterson, at Newport News, Va., September 14; Alfred Swoope, at Fortress Monroe, Va., Sep. 17; Daniel Prough, at Georgetown, D. C.; F. H. Price, at Hagerstown, Md., Oct. 17; Hance Campbell, at Hagerstown, Md., Nov. 7; William Nale, at home, Dec. 3; William Sowder, at home, November —.

SOLDIER'S AID.

Once more we ask for contributions to enable us to meet the wants of those now, perhaps, engaged in mortal strife—some having been already wounded—and some always sick.—We ask for money, clothing, old shirts, old muslin, and the kind of supplies usually furnished by the kind and liberal housekeepers of our town and neighborhood.

Committee to collect and receive contributions: Mrs. David Blair, President; Mrs. John Cunningham, Vice President; Mrs. James Lesetor; Mrs. Wm. Orbison; Mrs. David McMurtrie; Mrs. Wm. McMurtrie; Mrs. Armstrong Willoughby.

We acknowledge from Mrs. John Anderson 3 dollars, sent to our society.

As soon as supplies sufficient are received to warrant it, a box or boxes will be packed and sent to Mrs. Dr. Harris, at the seat of war.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—A full stock of presents for the holidays, received at LEWIS' BOOK STORE. Old and young can be accommodated. Large and small Bibles, Hymn Books, Miscellaneous Books, Photograph and other Albums, a large stock of interesting books for the young folks, Games, Toy Books, a heavy stock of Pocket Books, Purses, Porte-monnaies and Wallets, Jewelry and fine pocket Cutlery, Shawl Pins, Violins, Guitars, Accordeons and fifes, fine Toy Paints, Dominoes, and Checker Boards, and a great variety of other articles suitable for presents for the Holidays.

COUNTERFEIT GREENBACKS.—Among the numerous counterfeits afloat, are photographic five dollar Treasury notes. They are well calculated to deceive, and would not be detected at a casual glance by one man out of five hundred. Compared closely with the genuine bills, they are found to be about the sixteenth of an inch longer, and the paper harsher and stiffer.—The signatures show more plainly on the back of the bills than in the good money, and the shading of the engraving is heavier and darker. Other defects would probably be disclosed on a very critical examination. It is likely these counterfeits have obtained a wide circulation, and it will become necessary for the people to be a little more careful in handling "greenbacks" than they have heretofore been.

THE MAMMOTH UNION PHOTOGRAPH CAR FOR SALE.—One of the largest and best Photographic Cars in the United States now stationed at Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, Pa., for sale very low, as change of circumstances render it necessary for the present proprietor to locate. It is fitted up in handsome style, with every convenience for Ambrotyping, Photographing, &c., full size visiting Card Photographing, with ½, ¼ and 4-4 size cameras and every other necessity, including an entire stock of Frames, Cases, &c. For full particulars, apply or address, C. S. ROSHON,
Huntingdon, Pa.

N. B.—Instruction will be given to the purchaser, free of charge, if desired, in all branches of the Art.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER'S MINIATURE DIARY AND ALMANAC FOR 1863.—This convenient and beautiful little annual is sent FREE to any Superintendent or Teacher in the United States, on receipt of a stamp to prepay the postage. It is something new, useful and attractive; and no teacher should be without it. Send for a copy to J. C. Garrigues & Co., 148 S. 4th Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

DROWNED.—On Friday last, a little daughter of Jacob Hawn, now in the army, but whose family live in the lock house about two miles below this place, fell into the lock, and was drowned, before assistance reached her. This will be sad news to the father, now in the ranks of the Union army, fighting for the honor of the old flag. May He "who doeth all things well," whisper comfort and consolation to the afflicted parents.—*Journal*, December 10.

FOUND.—We learn that the body of Uriah Hoffman, who was missed after the battle of Antietam, Md., has been found. The remains were in a state of decay among some bushes near the battle-field, but were identified by a letter which was in his pocket from his father. We give this as a rumor, which has been circulated through this place.

NEW TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—A new telegraph office has been opened at Mt. Union. That place has long been in want of one of these indispensable machines, and the company has, no doubt, the thanks of the citizens.

AMONGST the wounded at Fredericksburg, we notice the name of Lieut. Colonel George Dare of this county. He was wounded in the leg.

VARIETY ENVELOPES.—Coleman & Co's Union Variety Packages are for sale at Lewis' Book Store. They make a very handsome present for all ages. The jewelry is of a better quality than can be secured in any other package or in any other way for the same money. The buyer of an envelope can get any article of jewelry he or she may select from specimens. Call and see for yourself. Price 50 cts.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

DIARIES for 1863, are for sale at W. Lewis' Book Store.

WAR NEWS.

Affairs in Tennessee, Mississippi and Virginia.

A SPIRITED FIGHT NEAR LAVERGNE, TENN.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 10.—Col. Stanley Matthews, commanding a brigade in Vancouver's Division, had a sharp fight yesterday, five miles north of Lavergne, while foraging. He commanded the Fifty-First Ohio and Thirty-fifth Indiana regiments, and the 21st Kentucky Infantry, with one gun of Swallow's Seventh Indiana battery, escorting fifty forage wagons. Ten men and a Sergeant of the Twenty-first Kentucky were left for guard at Dobbyn's Ferry, and the wagons were filled, when Wheeler's rebel cavalry brigade, the Twelfth Tennessee infantry, and a full battery attacked in the rear. The Fifty-first Ohio and Thirty-fifth Indiana were taken back by Matthews at double-quick, and in 30 minutes the enemy was repulsed.—The wagons were retired rapidly to camp, escorted by the Fifty-first Ohio, the Eighth Kentucky forming the rear guard.

Half an hour later the enemy attacked us again in our rear, and, after hard fighting, were again repulsed, and the brigade returned to camp without losing a wagon. Lieut. Col. Balfe, of the Thirty-fifth Indiana, had the bone of the left arm badly shattered. Adjt. B. R. Muller of the same regiment was killed. Lieut. Jesse McDaniel, of the Eighth Kentucky, is supposed to have been killed; also two privates. Besides, we had twenty-nine wounded men, nine missing. Five wounded and one dead were left behind from inability to carry them off. They were conveyed to Dr. Charleston's residence near the field.

The rebel loss was severe, but the number was not ascertained. We got one prisoner.

General Rosecrans and other Generals assert that the affair reflected great credit on Colonel Matthews. The troops behaved splendidly. Matthews was thrown from his horse in the action, and badly bruised. His left arm is useless at present.

Forrest is reported with 3,000 cavalry in the rear of Clarksville. Kirby Smith's corps is at Lebanon. The enemy is active in front. No disturbance to-day.

Additional from Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 9.—A reconnoissance was made on the roads to Murfreesboro', Nolinsville and Franklin to-day. General Wallace's brigade of General Sill's division moved forward several miles, but found no enemy.

About noon General Sheridan's division was attacked by a rebel force of cavalry and artillery, and his pickets driven in, but no one was killed.

The enemy are thought to be moving forward in force.

The situation is growing decidedly interesting.

In the Buell Court of Inquiry Genl. McCook's testimony is being taken.—One member of the Court remarked to-day that they were just getting into the merits of the case, and that it will require six months to hear all the testimony regarding the subject of inquiry.

There are said to be fifteen thousand Tennesseeans in the Union army.

Over two thousand bales of cotton, valued at six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, are here awaiting shipment.

Governor Johnson has issued a proclamation, providing for an election of representatives for the Ninth and Tenth Congressional Districts of Tennessee. He says it is believed, on information received, that a large majority of the voters in those districts have given evidence of loyalty and allegiance to the Constitution and laws.—The judges of election, in addition to the oath prescribed by the Tennessee code, will be required to swear that they will permit no disloyal person to vote. No disloyal person is to be considered an elector qualified to vote.

The *Union*, in an editorial, says this movement originated with the people of the aforementioned districts. They are the most western and the largest slaveholding and cotton growing districts of the State.

The election will be held on the 20th of December. Certain prominent rebels have been urging such elections here; but since the Governor's clause of the proclamation disqualifying them the movement has become unpopular with them.

Governor Johnson is about to issue a proclamation assessing the wealthy rebels of Nashville to the amount of sixty thousand dollars for the support of the indigent during the winter.—The list contains all the prominent rebel sympathizers in the city.

All is quiet in front to-day.

General Negley, at his own request, has been relieved from the command of the city. He takes the field. Gen. Mitchell succeeds him.

General Johnson, captured in Aug., at Gallatin, having been exchanged, has been assigned to the command of the Second Division.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

CAIRO, Dec. 8.—Memphis papers have news from Oxford up to Thursday morning.

At that time, Jackson's Confederate cavalry, with some infantry and a battery, were having a skirmish with the Federal advance, just outside the town. The main body of rebels had passed through twelve hours before.

Pemberton's army is represented as being very much demoralized, the greater part of it being ignorant of their destination and of the necessity of falling back. It is said to have been forty thousand strong, with a large number of sick and disabled. This, undoubtedly, is just about the number against which General Grant is leading his splendid army, and it is about all the force that the Confederates can bring to the defence of Mississippi.

No report of Bragg's force has reached Pemberton, nor is it likely that it will.

It is now almost certain that Jackson and Vicksburg will be abandoned without a struggle, and if the Mississippi is not open by Christmas, it will be because a conflict of authority and a rivalry between commanding officers will prevent it.

Guerillas continue to enforce the conscript law in West Tennessee. On last Friday they were near White's Station, and every man under forty was carried off. Many have fled to Memphis for protection, but the great mass had to go with the conscripting party.

I saw a gentleman this morning direct from Bloomfield, Missouri. He says outlaws have it all their own way, and mentions particulars of several cases where men have been shot at their own firesides or in their beds; and one or two instances in which the father has been shot before the eyes of his distracted family. In several instances the last cow or horse of poor widow women have been taken—Neither age nor sex escapes.

Four hundred and eight prisoners arrived from Louisville last night.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 10.—No passenger trains left here for Nashville this morning.

The *Journal* says that in the late Hartsville affair 1900 of the United States forces were captured, and that the number of paroled troops at Hartsville was 2300. Colonel Stewart was among the prisoners.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 10—The Nashville train arrived here a few minutes behind time.

All is quiet along the road.

There is no news of importance from south of Nashville.

A passenger train will leave for Nashville to morrow as usual. Travel was only temporarily suspended in consequence of the rolling stock being wanted for the transportation of troops.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 10.—P. M.—[Special Despatch to the Press.]—The rebels, under Gens. Joe Johnston, Bragg, Cheatham, Forrest and Morgan, have advanced, and appeared in our front in great force this morning, driving in our pickets at every point. A battle is momentarily expected near Hartsville. Reinforcements are being hurried forward, and every point will be strengthened. The recent rebel victory at Hartsville has greatly emboldened the rebels. In view of this, Gen. Negley takes the field to morrow in person.

Gen. Mitchell will command the post of Nashville, and is rapidly organizing the new troops under the orders of General Rosecrans, to form a reserve force to move at any moment.

The citizens are much excited over the many rumors that are being circulated on the streets, but the greatest confidence is expressed in our Generals and troops, as it is now generally understood that the troops who surrendered at Hartsville were perfectly new and became panic-stricken when they found themselves surrounded by the rebel cavalry.

No train came through from Gallatin and Bowling Green to night, and it is feared that the rebels have possession of some part of the road.

Forrest has reached Clarksville, and holds that place with a considerable force.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

CAIRO, Dec. 10.—Reports from Gen. Grant's army indicate that our forces are brought to a stand by the muddiness of the roads about ten miles beyond Grenada.

It is evident from the tenor of Governmental despatches that Gen. Pemberton, being wholly unable to cope with Grant in battle, has marched in retreat towards Alabama, with a view of forming a junction with the rebel forces in Tennessee.

General Grant cannot now follow him in that division. In this case Rosecrans should be reinforced.

Gen. Hovey's movement upon Grenada was splendidly executed, but unfortunately the enemy had retreated to the northeast, and Hovey could not cut off his retreat. It is rumored here that the Mississippi is almost clear of rebels in force, and that Vicksburg can be easily taken.

The rebels are acting as if, uncertain of any success, they would leave the Southwest to its inevitable fate, and consolidate their forces for future operations in the Gulf, or Cotton States.

The campaign so brilliantly begun by General Grant has failed of giving great results at present. If Rosecrans is successful, however, all will be well.

Porter and McClernand are awaiting developments, or orders, it is hard to divine which.—*Press.*

More About the Battle near Fayetteville, Arkansas.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The following despatch has been received at the Headquarters of the Army:

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.—*Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief.*—Further details are received from Generals Blunt and Herron from the battle-ground of Prairie Grove, near *Fayettville*, Arkansas.

Our loss in killed and wounded is now estimated at a thousand, and that of the enemy at over two thousand.

The rebels left many of their dead and most of their wounded for us to care for.

Extensive hospitals will be improvised in Fayettville.

Persons who have returned from the battle field report that the enemy was 28,000 strong.

Their artillery was much crippled. We took four caissons filled with ammunition, a large number of small arms.

General Blunt moved forward to-day on Cane Hill, Gen. Herron remaining at Prairie Grove, burying the dead and providing for the wounded.

The enemy muffled their wheels and moved off in the night, continuing their retreat to Van Buren, and probably crossing the Arkansas river.

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The enemy muffled their wheels and moved off in the night, continuing their retreat to Van Buren, and probably crossing the Arkansas river.

Colonel McFarland, of the Nineteenth Iowa is killed. Captain Black, of the Thirtyseventh Illinois, Major Thomas, of the Twentieth Iowa, and a large number of subaltern officers are wounded.

It was a hard fought battle and a complete victory.

(Signed,) S. R. CURTIS,
Major General.

Further Particulars.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.—General Blunt telegraphs to General Curtis that the rebels, with whom he fought the battle at Prairie Grove, have probably crossed the Arkansas river.

The enemy left all his wounded on the field and most of his dead uncared for. One hundred of their wounded died since the battle, and a large number of the remaining wounded have received mortal injuries.

Their total loss is estimated by Gen. Blunt at not less than 2,000. Our loss was 200 killed and 500 wounded.—Most of the latter will recover.

General Herron puts the loss of the enemy at from 500 to 700 killed and 2,500 wounded, and estimates our loss higher than General Blunt.

Colonel Black, of the Thirtyseventh Illinois, was killed, and Major Thompson, Twentieth Iowa, wounded.

The enemy lost five Colonels.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Bold Dash into Franklin by 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Destruction of the Flour Mills, etc.

CAPTURE OF A DROVE OF HORSES.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 14.—Gen. Stanley has returned to-day from a dash into Dixie. He left our front yesterday, by the Franklin pike, with a strong force of cavalry, and disturbed the rebels early in the day, fighting a considerable cavalry force, and driving them across the roads.

After he had bivouacked, he intended to surprise the town of Franklin; but during the night he was discovered, and finding a surprise impracticable, made a dash at Franklin this morning, and was sharply resisted by the enemy, who fired from the houses. Maj. Wynkoop, commanding the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, charged brilliantly through the town, and drove the rebels clean out.

After destroying the flouring mills, and other property useful to the rebel army, the expedition returned, losing only one man. Five rebels, including a lieutenant, were killed, 10 wounded, 12 prisoners were taken, and a large drove of secesh horses.

It was discovered that there is no large force of rebels as far west as Franklin. There is a heavy force of rebels near Nollinsville, another near Mumfreesboro', and a considerable force at and on this side of Stewart's Creek.

Morgan is slashing about promiscuously with 5,000 men.

The enemy is awaiting an attack.—All is quiet in front. The rebel force does not exceed 70,000 men.

The Mumfreesboro' (rebel) *Banner* admits the loss at Hartsville, in two rebel regiments, of over 80 men.

General Bragg sent 1452 paroled Union prisoners to our lines yesterday, mostly captured at Hartsville.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Bombardment of Fredericsburg.

The City in Flames.—Construction of Bridges.—General Franklin's Forces Crossing the River.—The Gunboats Shelling the Enemy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The following has been received from the Army of the Potomac:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Thursday morning, 9 a. m.

Everything last night was bustle and activity, as to-day was the time fixed for the crossing of the river.

During the night the pontoons were conveyed to the river, and the artillery of 143 pieces placed in position opposite the city. At 5 o'clock this morning the rebels fired two signal guns, while during the latter part of the night rockets were frequently seen within their lines.

At five o'clock the construction of three bridges in front of the city was commenced; when about half completed the enemy opened a murderous fire of infantry from the houses on the river bank.

Up to this time not a shot had been fired from our side. The engineers were driven from the bridges and several killed and wounded. At 6 o'clock General Burnside ordered all the guns to open on the city. The cannonading, which has continued without interruption up to the present time is terrible.

The city is on fire, and its destruction appears to be certain.

The enemy, about 7 o'clock, opened with their heavy guns from their works, but so far have done no serious injury. General Franklin constructed his bridges about three miles below the city, meeting with slight opposition. His troops are now crossing.

The gunboats are now shelling the enemy about fifteen miles down the river, where they have been concentrating their forces during the past two days.

The concentrated fire of our batteries on the city has had the effect of driving back the enemy's infantry, and the work on the bridges has again been commenced.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

HEADQUARTERS, Thursday, twelve o'clock, noon.—On the attempt being made to finish the bridges in front of the city, the rebel infantry again opened their fire. The artillery in position was again opened on the city, the result being that it was fired in several new places.

The enemy have used very little artillery up to this time, as it would endanger their own men who are holding the river front.

General Burnside has just issued an order to concentrate every available gun upon the city, under cover of the fire of which it is believed the bridges can be finished.

The killed and wounded so far do not amount to more than fifty men.

Continued Bombardment of the City.

176 *Guns Opened Simultaneously with their Thunder.—Daring Bravery of Our Troops.—The River Crossed by a Small Band of Braves.— Capture of One Hundred Rebel Sharpshooters.—Completion of the Bridges.—The Troops Crossing.—Capture of the City.—The Rebels Driven to their Entrenchments.—Destruction of the Railroad Bridges by the Rebels.—A Battle to be Fought To-day.*

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Dec. 11, Thursday Evening.

But little firing took place between one and three o'clock, during which time all the available batteries were placed in position. They then numbered 176 guns, and at a given signal, all the batteries opened on the city.

The fire was terrible, but the rebel sharpshooters could not be driven from their hiding place. The shot and shell went crashing through the houses, in many cases setting them on fire, causing a dense smoke, together with the explosion of so vast a quantity of powder, almost hid the city from view. It soon became evident that the bridges could not be built except by a bold dash.

Volunteers were called for to cross in small boats. The order was no sooner given than hundreds of braves stepped forward, but all could not go.

About one hundred were selected; they were soon on their way, while the artillery threw a perfect storm of iron hail on the opposite bank.

They reached the opposite shore, but not without loss. With fixed bayonets they rushed upon the enemy, killing several, and taking a hundred and one prisoners, who were safely landed on this side.

At half-past four two bridges were finished opposite the city, when the troops immediately began to cross over.

The enemy were soon driven from the city back to their line of works.—The two bridges in front of General Franklin were successfully laid early in the day, but his troops did not cross until the two upper ones were ready.

A sufficient force is now on the opposite side of the river to resist any attack that is likely to be made.

The rebels fired but few guns in the morning, and none in the afternoon; although the works were in easy range during the forenoon.

The rebels burnt the railroad bridge just outside of the city. Between 30 and 40 houses were burnt, mostly in the business part of the city.

During the day, between eight thousand and nine thousand rounds of ammunition was fired by our artillery.

Everything is quiet to-night. The indications are that a battle will be fought to-morrow.

Approved. A. E. BURNSIDE.

Occupation of Fredericksburg—The Rebels Driven Out of the City at the Point of the Bayonet—Our Entire Army Across the Rappahannock.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 12—10 A. M.

After occupying the river in front of the city last night, we lost about one hundred men in killed and wounded while driving the rebs. through the city. They fired on our men as they advanced through the streets, while secreted in and behind houses. Not much mercy was shown to those who were caught.

This morning a dense fog hid everything from view, but is now gradually passing away.

The troops commenced moving across at an early hour, General Sumner's grand division leading the way over in front of the city, to be followed by Gen. Hooker's grand division.

General Franklin's grand division, which crosses nearly three miles below the city, is nearly over.

At a quarter past nine o'clock this morning the first gun was fired, and the firing lasted about half an hour, the rebels not making a very spirited reply. It is thought the troops will all be over by noon.

Information received during the night and this morning, from deserters and prisoners, shows that the rebels have two strong lines of batteries in the rear of the city, the first one being one mile back and the second a mile from the first.

The whole army is in rapid motion and well concentrated.

The troops are in excellent spirits and anxious to be led upon the enemy's works. The enemy have concentrated their forces, and it is believed will give battle. Much will depend upon the result of to-day, but all feel sanguine of success.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Friday Evening, Dec. 12.

At ten o'clock this morning the fog began to clear away, but before eleven o'clock the air was again thick, and continued so until two o'clock this afternoon, when the fog entirely disappeared.

At quarter past two o'clock, the rebels opened all their guns posted on the first ridge of hills, their main fire being directed upon the city of Fredericksburg, which was filled with our troops.

The guns which were posted on the left of the ridge opened on a large body of our troops that had cossed on the two lower bridges and formed in line of battle, moving obliquely down the river, fronting the Massapanox creek. Although several of the shells exploded over our troops there were no casualties.

General Bayard's cavalry had five men killed while endeavoring to ascertain the enemy's position. This force crossed on the lower bridge.

The troops that crossed below are sleeping on their arms to-night, the advance being within three quarters of a mile of the Massaponax creek, their left resting on the Rappahannock. The enemy occupy the opposite side of the creek in force.

Our guns posted on this side of the river silenced the enemy's artillery, after a fight of half an hour. This ended the firing for the day.

The only damage done by the enemy's shells thrown into the city was to add so much to its destruction.

Twenty-five of our men were killed last night in the streets of the city, while driving the rebels out.

Nearly every house in Fredericksburg has been damaged more or less by the firing of the past two days.—Several splendid residences have been completely riddled. All the churches have also suffered. The fire of the enemy appeared to be directed on the most prominent edifices.

Several cases of wanton destruction of property (which could have been of no use to the enemy) by our troops occurred when they first entered the town.

In many houses the furniture all remained, showing that their occupants left in haste.

Some of our troops mistook a British flag for the Confederate colors, and tore it from the residence of the British consul. This morning the owner called at headquarters to recover it, and it was returned to him.

The main body of the army is now over the river, the balance being in a position to cross at any time.

There are no indications of the enemy making any movement towards evacuating his position. If he remains, a battle must immediately ensue.

The Battle of Saturday.

Spirited Advance of Genl. Franklin.—The Enemy Driven Back One Mile.—They again Attempt to Advance.—The Rebels Repulsed.—Capture of Prisoners.—The Union Troops in Possession of the Battle-Field.—Partial List of the Killed and Wounded.—The Battle Renewed at Daylight this Morning.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, Saturday evening, Dec. 13.

The fog began to disappear at ten o'clock this morning, affording an unobstructed view of our own and the enemy's position.

It being evident that the first ridge of hills in the rear of the city, on which the enemy had his guns posted behind earthworks, could not be carried except by a charge of infantry, General Sumner assigned that duty to General French's division, supported by Genl. Howard's. The troops advanced to the works at ten minutes before 12 o'clock, at a brisk run. The enemy's guns opened a rapid fire upon them.—When within musket range of the base of the ridge they were met by a terrible fire from the rebel infantry, who were posted behind a stone fence and some houses on the right of the line. This checked their advance, and they fell back to a small ravine, but not out of musket range.

At this time another body of troops moved to their assistance in splendid style, notwithstanding the gaps made in their ranks by the fire of the rebel artillery. When they arrived at the first line they advanced on double-quick time, and with a command of fixed bayonets endeavored to dislodge the rebels from their hiding-places.

The concentrated fire of artillery and infantry which they were forced to face was too much, and the centre gave way in disorder, but were afterwards rallied and brought back.

From this time the firing was spiritedly continued, and never ceased until sometime after darkness set in this evening.

General Franklin who commanded the attack on the left, met with better success. He succeeded after a hard day's fighting in driving the enemy about one mile. At one time the rebels advanced to attack, but they were handsomely repulsed, with terrible slaughter, and a loss of between four and five hundred prisoners belonging to General A. P. Hill's command.

General Franklin's movement was directed down the river, and his troops are encamped to-night not far from the Massaponax creek.

Our troops sleep to-night where they fought to-day.

The dead and wounded are being carried from the field of battle to-night.

The following is a list of the officers killed and wounded as far as known:

General Jackson, of the Pennsylvania Reserves, was killed. Gen. Bayard was struck in the thigh by a shell and afterwards died. General Winton was wounded in the side but not seriously. General Gibbons was wounded in the hand. Gen. Kimball received a wound in the thigh. General Caldwell was wounded in two places, but not seriously. Colonel Sinclair, of Pennsylvania, was dangerously wounded. Captain Hendrickson was commanding the 9th New York Militia, and was wounded seriously.

The following is the loss of officers in the 5th New Hampshire regiment, which was actively engaged in the battle:

Colonel Cross, wounded in the abdomen. Maj. Sturdevant, and Adjtutant Dodd, killed.

The firing of musketry ceased at about six o'clock, but the rebels continued throwing shell into the city until eight o'clock this evening.

The position of the rebel forces was as follows:—General Longstreet was on the left and held the main works of the enemy. General A. P. Hill and General Jackson were in the front of Gen. Franklin with Jackson's right resting on the Rappahannock.

General D. Hill's forces acted as a reserve.

General Burnside will resume the battle at daylight in the morning.

The troops are in good spirits and not in the least disheartened. The losses cannot be accurately estimated at this hour.

HEADQUARTERS, Sunday, Dec. 14.—10.30 A. M.—There is no fog to-day, and the sun is shining brightly, with a strong breeze. At daylight, this morning, there was a heavy firing of artillery and infantry in front of the first line of works where Generals Sumner and Hooker were engaged yesterday.

The fire slackened about an hour afterwards and then was heard only at intervals until now. The same occurred in front of General Franklin's position down the river.

The object of both parties was evidently to feel the position of each other.

During last night and this forenoon the rebels have considerably extended their works and strengthened their position. Large bodies of troops are now to be seen where but few were found yesterday.

Our dead, which were killed yesterday, while charging the enemy's works, still remain where they fell. When attempting their removal last night the rebels would open with infantry. The wounded have all been removed from the field, and all the dead removed, and are now being buried.

The indications are that no decisive battle will be fought to-day unless the rebels should bring on the engagement, which they will probably not do.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Monday Morning, 11 o'clock, A. M.—There was considerable firing during yesterday between the advanced troops of the two armies.

At one time the enemy showed a disposition to move upon Gen. Franklin's command.

Occasionally the rebels would throw a few shells among our troops just to remind us of the fact that they were still there.

With these exceptions, everything was quiet.

There is some skirmishing this morning with considerable artillery firing.

The body of General Bayard was sent to Washington to-day. He was to have been married next Wednesday.

NO FIGHTING ON MONDAY.

The Enemy Busily Engaged in Strengthening their Works.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 15—Monday Evening.

The weather to-day has been clear and warm, with a strong southerly wind. The roads are in very good condition. The position of the two armies remains nearly the same.

There was not much artillery firing this afternoon by either party.—Those shots the rebels did fire were thrown into the city.

The enemy, who are in plain view, are not idle, but busily employed in strengthening their position.

Most of the wounded to-day were removed from the city to this side of the river, as on the renewal of the battle, the rebel guns would be likely to cause its destruction.

Over seven hundred prisoners have been taken since our army crossed the river.

A Rebel Raid on Dumfries.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—A special despatch *from* Washington, dated yesterday, states that Hampton's rebel cavalry, on Friday morning, captured Dumfries, cut the telegraph wires, and carried off the operators.

Later in the day, Gen. Steinwehr, in command of Sigel's advance, attacked the rebels, and a fight ensued, the result of which was unknown.—The wires have since been repaired.

Dumfries is on Quantico creek, about 30 miles southwest of Alexandria.—The telegraph wires that was destroyed and repaired again is the one that connects Burnside's army with Washington. This accounts for the failure to get news from the army yesterday, until late in the evening.

It is the opinion of many of the Generals at Fredericksburg that the main body of the enemy has retired, *and that no determined stand will be made near the city.*

ARMY OF THE BLACKWATER.

Gens. Banks, Peck and Foster Form a Junction.

THE WHOLE ARMY IN MOTION.

Supposed Destination, Petersburg.

[Special Despatch to the Press.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—During the day the city was filled with rumors in regard to Banks' expedition. Some reported that it had been landed at the head of the York River, and all agreed that it had not gone south of Hatteras.

I have just received information from good authority that Gen. Banks has landed with twenty thousand men at Winton, North Carolina, near the headwaters of the Chowan river.

General Nathaniel P. Banks has assumed command of the army of the Blackwater, consisting of three *corps d'armee*, forming a grand division of the army.

General Foster will command the left wing—three divisions, forming a *corps d'armee.*

General Peck will command the right wing, forming a corps d'armee of three divisions.

Gen. Augur will command the centre corps of three divisions.

Gen. Emory will command the reserve troops, composed of twelve trusty regiments, three batteries of artillery, and two squadrons of cavalry.

General Banks is already advancing, having formed a junction with our troops at Suffolk. General Foster's army has joined him by this time.

It may be that Weldon will be taken immediately, but Petersburg must fall in a few days, while Burnside is driving Lee back upon Richmond, to receive the "last toss of the fork" from General Banks as he endeavors to retreat to Lynchburg or Danville.

General Banks has full possession of the Seaboard and Roanake Railroad, and his future supplies will reach him by two other routes besides this one.

Thus far, the movement may be considered a great success, and, while its demoralizing effects upon the enemy will be very great, its effect upon the spirit of the Northern people will be most salutary.

Expect stirring news from the Army of the Blackwater hourly.

E. A. W.

Resistance to the Rebels in East Tennessee and North Carolina.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* of Dec. 5th contains the following: "The Charlotte (N. C.) *Bulletin* says a courier arrived in that place the other day, in quest of powder, who stated that a Union army of several hundred men from East Tennessee was regularly fortified at the line between Haywood County, North Carolina, and this State. The militia of Haywood, to the number of 250, with sixty Cherokee Indians, were holding them in check. Runners had been sent to Gen. Kirby Smith, informing him of the condition of affairs, and asking for assistance.—The *Bulletin* says the locality of this force is about forty-five miles west of Charlotte, and bordering upon the most distant portions of East Tennessee, and that it is probably composed of disaffected men who have fled from their homes to avoid the Conscription Law. About twenty-five of them went, the other day, to Waynesville, in Haywood county, North Carolina, and demanded the release of a murderer named Franklin, committed at the last term of the Superior Court of that district. The jailor, having no force to resist this demand, was seized, and held, while the prisoner was carried off in triumph. The party represented themselves as from East Tennessee, and said they had a reserve of 300 armed men to back up their demand, and threatened, if resisted, to burn Waynesville to ashes."

A TREATISE ON BOOK-KEEPING, embracing an analytical comparison between the Single and Double Entry Systems; showing wherein they agree and wherein they differ, and wherein the latter is superior to the former, by a plain, practical elucidation of both systems; to which is added a variety of business calculations of Interest, Discount, Equations, Average of Accounts, &c. Also, business forms of Orders, Drafts, Notes, Bills of Exchange, &c. By T. H. POLLOCK, Principal of the "Lancaster Mercantile College."

This book will not be out of place in the hands of any man. It has just been given to the public by our friend Mr. Pollock, who is well known to the citizens of this county. The book is for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

THE LARGEST HOTEL IN THE WORLD.—The Lindell Hotel, at St. Louis, is finished, and is the largest in the world. It is equivalent to eight stories high, contains 515 rooms, 21 parlors. 27 acres of plastering, 7 acres of flooring, 32 miles of bell-wire, 9½ miles of base-board, 12 miles of gas, steam, and water pipes, 1½ miles or 1,980 yards of hall, 810 windows, and 14,000 feet of painted imitation of cornice. The quantity of bricks used in the building is 8,000,000. In the basement there is a railroad running the entire length for the transportation of heavy articles, and above are two steam elevators for lifting fuel and baggage from the ground to the floors above.

Improve Your Sight and Preserve Your Eyes.—A. BIRNBAUM, Practical and Manufacturing Optician, takes pleasure in informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a Store one door west of Dr. Dorsey's, with a large and variety stock of *Spectacles*, comprising Convex and Concave Glasses, such as *Flint, Crystal* and *Scotch Pebble*, and particularly desires to recommend the superiority of the last-named Glasses. His theoretical as well as his practical knowledge of Optics, and his long practice in the Oceulistic science, enables him to adapt, after an examination of the eyes, those glasses which correspond with the defect of near, far or weak sight. Glasses can be fitted to any frame, of any shape or color.—Please call and examine the *Spectacles.*

Ambrotypes and *Photographs* taken at all times on reasonable terms.

Also, Segars, Tobacco and Meerschaum Pipes constantly on hand.

Oct. 28, 6m.

MARRIED,

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. K. Bricker, Mr. FREDERICK SCHNEIDER, to Mrs. MARY SMITH, both of Huntingdon, Pa.

DIED,

In Henderson township, on the 12th inst., JAMES SIMPSON, aged about 78 years.

Suddenly, in this borough, at eight o'clock, on Saturday morning, the 13th inst., in the 43d year of her age, Mrs. HENRIETTA, wife of James Maguire and eldest daughter of the late James McCahan, Esq., in the full assurance of faith in her Redeemer.

The deceased was an highly esteemed lady, exemplary in her walk and conversation, kind, modest and diffident; a consistent christian indeed.—She sleepeth in the arms of her beloved Saviour; and her many dear mourning friends have the heart-consoling assurance that *"blessed are they who die in the Lord."*

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Dec. 15, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$7.12½@7.75
Common and Superfine	$6.00@6.75
Rye Flour	$6.00
Corn Meal	$3.50
Extra White Wheat	$1.65@1.85
Fair and Prime Red	$1.47@1.55
Rye	93c
Corn, prime Yellow	80
Oats	42
Cloverseed, ₰64 lbs	$6.37½@6.50
Timothy	$1.87½@2.25
Wool	55@75c
Hides	9¼

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₰ bbl	$6.50@7.00
Extra do ₰ cwt	3.25
White Wheat	1.30
Red Wheat	1.20
Rye	75
Corn	60
Oats	35
Cloverseed	5.50
Flaxseed	1.75
Dried Apples	1.05
Butter	18
Eggs	14
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company will be held at this Office on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M., when an election will be held for a President and Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

Office: No. 258 South Third street, Philadelphia.
J. P. AERTSON, Sec.

Dec. 16, 1862 -3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of Catharine Claubaugh, dec'd.]
Letters of Administration upon the estate of Catherine Claubaugh, late of Huntingdon borough, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims upon the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payment.
ALEXANDER PORT,
Dec. 16, 1862-6t. Administrator.

TAVERN LICENSE.
The following named person has filed his petition in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Huntingdon county for Tavern License, to be presented to said court on the 3d Monday of January next, to wit:—
Adam Zeigler, Marklesburg.
W. C. WAGONER, Clerk.

Clerk's Office,
Huntingdon, Dec. 12, 1862.

FOR PRESENTS
TO PLEASE AND INSTRUCT
YOUR CHILDREN,
CALL AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

SAVE MONEY.
BUY WALL PAPER NOW!!
WALL PAPER will double in price by spring—all who intend to use the article then, would save money by buying now. Several new styles have just been received at LEWIS' Book Store. His stock is large—much of it was purchased when prices were low, and he is able to sell it now at Philadelphia wholesale prices.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Hopewell township, the latter part of October, a red steer with a notch cut out under the left ear, supposed to be a year old last spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
Dec. 16, 1862. GEORGE RUSSELL.

STRAY BULL.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Henderson township, on or about the 1st of December, a brindle bull with white face, supposed to be about two years old in the spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
Dec. 16, 1862. SAMUEL SANKEY.

NOTICE.
CERTIFICATE NO. 103, of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Co., for sixty shares of the preferred stock of the said Company, dated Oct. 15th, 1861, having been lost or mislaid by me notice is hereby given that I have applied to the said Company for a new certificate in lieu of the one lost, and any one finding said Certificate is requested to return the same to the Treasurer of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain R. R. Coal Co., at Philadelphia. A. G. CURTIN.
Dec. 9, 1862-4t.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday, the 12th day of January next, (1863,) to wit:

1. The Administration Account of James Kelly, Administrator of Rowland Loomis, late of Dublin township, deed.
2. The Account of David Snare, Esq., Executor of Joseph Nightwine, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
3. Administration account of Grafflus Miller, Administrator of David M. Confer, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
4. The account of Senia Locke, Guardian of Barbara Ann Keister, a child, said minor being now in her majority.
5. Final Administration account of James Murphy, Administrator of Samuel Thompson, deceased, and also distribution account, annexed to the same, to be presented for confirmation. DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF,
Register's Office, Register.
Huntingdon, Dec 13, 1862.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 15th of November, A. D. 1862, under the hands and seals of the Hon George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William B. Leas his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 12th day) of January next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.
Dated at Huntingdon, the 13th December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and the 86th year of American Independence.
GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 15th day of November, 1862, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 19th day) of January, A. D., 1863, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.
Dated at Huntingdon the 15th of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and the 86th year of American Independence.
GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

EXTRACTS FROM MINUTES OF BOARD OF RELIEF.
On motion the following Committee were appointed for the several townships and boroughs to report applications for Relief:
Alexandria and Porter township—Wm. M. Phillips, J. H. Kennedy.
Barree—Joseph Gibboney, John Love.
Brady—George Eby, H. L. McCarthy.
Cass—D. Clarkson, Joseph G. Park.
Cromwell—T. E. Orbison, David Etzler.
Carbon—Levi Evans, Joseph Diggins.
Clay—Samuel McVety, Adam Heeter.
Dublin—Bruce Blair, sr., Wm. Clymans.
Franklin—John S. Isett, J. Wareham Mattern.
Huntingdon—W. P. Orbison, Samuel P. Brown.
Hopewell—John Beaver, David Fouse.
Henderson—George Rupert, John Porter.
Juniata—Isaac Shoneteli, John Rich nour.
Jackson—John Cummins, James S. Oaks.
Morris—David Stewart, Abraham Harnish.
Oneida—Jacob Miller, Samuel Thompson.
Penn—John Householder, A. G. Neff.
Shirley—Wm. B. Leas, P. M. Bare.
Springfield—Jacob Baker, Morris Cutshall.
Tell—Samuel Hackedorn, John Silverthorn.
Tod—John Griffith, N. G. Horton.
Union—M. F. Campbell, Simeon Wright.
West—Capt. Johnston, Jonathan Wilson, Maj. William Moore.
Warriorsmark—B. F. Patton, Wm Hutchison, John R. Thompson.
Walker—John Vandevender, Martin Flenner.
Resolved, That hereafter all applications for the relief of the families of Soldiers must be made through the above named committees and that no application will be heard in any other way.
The committee are requested to report in person or in writing on or before the first Friday in each month, and to be careful to report none but necessitous cases. Orders will be drawn and sent to the committees of the several townships.
In reporting, give the name of the person, state whether husband or son is in the army and whether entirely dependant on him for support, size of family, whether they have to pay rent or live in their own property, and any other information that you think may be of use to the Board of Relief.
B. F PATTON, W. B. LEAS, JOHN CUMMINS, JOHN S. ISETT, P. M. BARE, } Board of Relief.
Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1862-3t.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. and Fi. Fa to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY the 12th DAY of JANUARY, 1863, at two o'clock, P. M., the following described property, to wit:

All defendant's right, title and interest of in and to a lot of ground situate in the borough of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, fronting on Washington street and extending back to Mifflin street, and being lot No. 134, in the plan of said town; having thereon erected one two story brick house. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George A. Miller.

Also—All the right, title and interest of the defendant's in and to two hundred and eighty acres of land, more or less, situate in Tell township, Huntingdon county, adjoining land of Wm. S. Entrekin, Jacob Hess and Savage's heirs, about 100 acres of which are cleared, and has thereon erected two log houses, one old log barn and one saw mill and other outbuildings.

Also—Forty acres of land being the Morningstar tract, having thereon erected one two story log house and adjoining the above tract. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Entrekin and Michael Stone.

Also—Two lots of ground situate in the town of Warriorsmark, containing 2½ acres, more or less, all cleared and under fence, bounded by lands of James Beck on the Northwest, Wm. Thompson on the Northeast, and town lots on the Southeast.

Also—a lot of ground in said town, fronting on Bald Eagle Pike 125 feet, more or less, extending back 160 ft. along the Bellefonte Road to lots of defendant, having thereon erected a large log dwelling weather boarded, a large stable and a stone-house 19 by 30 feet; now in occupancy of George Geyer.

Also—a half acre of ground in said village, fronting on Bald Eagle Pike, running back to lots of said defendant; having thereon erected a log house, weather boarded, a small frame stable, and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and sold as the property of Abednego Siephens.

Also—All defendant's right, title and interest in and to about one hundred acres of land, be the same more or less, in Hopewell township, about fifty of which are cleared, having thereon a new log house, two stories high, and a saw mill and other outbuildings, with a cabin barn, and bounded by lands of A. Speck on the north-west, Samuel John Johnston on the east, and James Entrikin on the south-east, and Joshua Hicks on the south-west. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Robert Duncan.

Also—One hundred and forty acres of land situate in Cromwell town-hip, adjoining lands of Thomas Cromwell on the north, Frederick Harmon on the south, Andrew Gilliland on the east and Black Log Mountain on the north, sixty acres of which are cleared, and having thereon erected a log house two and a half stories high, 24 by 22 feet, log barn with stone foundation, 60 by 40 feet. Two apple orchards thereon. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joshua Johns.

Noticeto Purchasers.—Bidders at Sheriff's sales will take notice that immediately upon the property being knocked down, fifty per cent. of all bids under $100, and twenty-five per cent. of all bids over that sum, must be paid to the Sheriff, or the property will be set up again and sold to other bidders who will comply with the above terms.

Sheriff's Sales will hereafter be made on Wednesday, of the first week of Court, and the Deeds acknowledged on the following Wednesday.
GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1862.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. } ss.
Huntingdon County SS.

AT a Court of Common Pleas held at Huntingdon in and for the county of Huntingdon, on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1862—The petition of Daniel Neff, of Porter township, in the county aforesaid, was read, setting forth that Isaac Nell, of Westtownship, on the 3d day of April, 1857, executed to David Irvine Executor of Jared Boyd deed., a Mortgage which is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Huntingdon county, in Mortgage Book A page 131, to secure the payment of $1472.00, said Mortgage being in the sum of $2944.00, conditioned for the payment of said sum of $1472.00. That payment of all the money due thereon was made. That the said David Irvine, Executor, as aforesaid, the legal holder of the Mortgage, has removed from the State without entering satisfaction upon the Record of the same. That petitioner is the owner of the premises mortgaged, and paying relief in the premises, whereupon it is considered by the Court, and ordered that the Sheriff of the said county do serve a notice on the said David Irvine, Executor, as aforesaid, and Mortgagee, if he can be found in the said county, stating the facts above set forth, and if he cannot be found in the said county, then to give public notice as aforesaid in one or more newspapers within the county once a week, for four weeks successively, requiring the said Mortgagee to appear at a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Huntingdon in and for the county of Huntingdon aforesaid, on the second Monday of January next, to answer the petition aforesaid.
By the Court.
From the Record, 3d Dec., 1862.
SEAL Certified by W. C. WAGONER, *Pro.*

To David Irvine, Executor of Jared Boyd, decd.:
You are hereby required to be and appear at a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county at Huntingdon on the second Monday of January next, to answer the foregoing petition of Daniel Neff.—Hereof, fail not.
GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*
4t.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Dec. 9, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of Abraham Hegle, dec'd.]
The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of Joseph Hegle and William Doyle, Executors of Abraham Hegle, late of Tell township, deceased, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend for that purpose at the Register's Office in Huntingdon, on Friday, the 26th day of December, instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons are required to present their claims before the said Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the said fund.
THEO. H. CREMER, Auditor.
Dec. 9, 1862-3t.

JUST RECEIVED.
A new stock of Shawls, Cloaks and Mantillas, which will be sold cheap. Also, selling off his entire stock cheap.
Also, a tract of land in Henderson township containing 72½ acres.
MOSES STROUS.

ILLUSTRATED
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.
The best Mechanical Paper in the World.
EIGHTEENTH YEAR.
VOLUME VIII.---NEW SERIES.

A new volume of this popular Journal commences on the first of January. It is published WEEKLY, and every number contains sixteen pages of useful information, and from five to ten original engravings of new inventions and discoveries, all of which are prepared expressly for its columns.

TO THE MECHANIC AND MANUFACTURER.
No person engaged in any of the mechanical or manufacturing pursuits should think of "doing without" the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. It costs but six cents per week; every number contains from six to ten engravings of new machines and inventions, which cannot be found in any other publication.

TO THE INVENTOR.
The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is indispensable to every Inventor, as it not only contains illustrated descriptions of nearly all the best inventions as they come out, but each number contains an Official List of the Claims of all the Patents issued from the United States Patent Office during the week previous; thus giving a correct history of the progress of inventions in this country. We are also receiving, every week, the best scientific journals of Germany, Great Britain and France; thus placing in our possession all that is transpiring in mechanical science and art in these old countries. We shall continue to transfer to our columns copious extracts from these journals of whatever we may deem of interest to our readers.
A pamphlet of instruction as to the best mode of obtaining Letters Patent on new inventions, is furnished free on application.
Messrs. MUNN & Co. have acted as Patent Solicitors for more than SEVENTEEN years, in connection with the publication of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, and they refer to 20,000 patentees for whom they have done business.
No charge is made for examining sketches and models of new inventions and for advising inventors as to their patentability.

CHEMISTS, ARCHITECTS, MILLWRIGHTS AND FARMERS.
The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN will be found a most useful journal to them. All the new discoveries in the science of chemistry are given in its columns, and the interests of the architect and carpenter are not overlooked; all the new inventions and discoveries appertaining to these pursuits being published from week to week. Useful and practical information pertaining to the interests of millwrights and mill owners will be found in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which information they can not possibly obtain from any other source. Subjects in which farmers are interested will be found discussed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN; most of the improvements in agricultural implements being illustrated in its columns.

TERMS.
To mail subscribers: Three Dollars a year, or One Dollar for four months. The volumes commence on the first of January and July. Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.
Western and Canadian money or Post Office stamps taken at par for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit twenty-five cents extra on each year's subscription to prepay postage.
MUNN & CO., Publishers,
Dec. 16-3t. 37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.
S. COHN has received a large variety of fashionable Goods of all descriptions, which he will sell at very low prices at his store, Coffee Run Station.
Coffee Run, Dec. 9, 1862. S. COHN.

Office of JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT.
At JAY COOKE & Co., Bankers,
114 South Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1862.
The undersigned having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the
New Twenty Year 6 per ct. Bonds,
of the United States, designated as "Five Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25th, 1862.
The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, and $1000.
The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000.
Interest at Six per centum per annum will commence from date of purchase and is
PAYABLE IN GOLD,
Semi-Annually, which is equal at the present premium on Gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the numerous products of all the Manufactures, &c., &c, in the country: and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the Interest and Liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the
Best, Most Available, and Most Popular Investment in the Market.
Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at Par in Philadelphia.—Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office
A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery. JAY COOKE,
Dec. 2-1862-3m Subscription Agent.

FALL AND WINTER ARRIVAL!
Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,
MARKLESBURG, PA.,
Have just opened a large, new, and unsurpassed stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry-Goods, of all kinds and qualities, embracing every thing in that line. Also, a complete assortment of
GROCERIES,
remarkably cheap, with good weight and fair measure, together with
QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, &C. &C., &C.,
and all the various other matters usually kept in a country store, so that the inquiry is not "What has March & Brother got," but "What have they not?"
Being satisfied that their large and complete stock of the above named goods cannot be excelled in quality, quantity or cheapness in this section of country, we respectfully ask a trial, feeling satisfied that a liberal patronage will be extended towards us, by all who are in need of good articles at low prices. Our motto is "quick sales and small profits."
We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Through Creek Valley friends.
Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*
☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.
WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.
Marklesburg, Nov. 18, 1862.

READING RAIL ROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.
Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.
NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 3.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 10.30 the same morning.
Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $7.15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3.35 and $2.80. Baggage checked through.
Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.
Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.
Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave PORT CLINTON at 5.15 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 3.25 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.
Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK; and at 5.30 P. M., for AUBURN and PORT CLINTON only, connecting for PINE GROVE and with the CATAWISSA Rail Road; and returning from READING at 8.15 A. M., for POTTSVILLE.
An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.
☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 5.15 P. M.
COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.
G. A. NICOLLS,
Nov. 25, 1862. *General Superintendent.*

THE BEST
STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,
CAN NOW BE HAD
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,
GILT GOLD SHADES,
MUSLIN SHADES,
BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,
A FULL ASSORTMENT
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BIRD CAGES,
FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND BEAD,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store Sept. 5, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of Jacob Miller, dec'd.]
The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of James Ker, Administrator of James McDonald, late of Brady township, dec'd., to and among those entitled, will attend for that purpose at his Office in the borough of Huntingdon, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of DECEMBER next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., of same day, when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims before him or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund. J. SEWELL STEWART,
Huntingdon, Dec. 2, 1862. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of Nicholas Decker, dec'd.*]
Letters of Administration upon the estate of Nicholas Decker, late of Juniata township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. JAMES JOHNSTON,
Dec. 2, 1862-6t. Administrator.

FINAL NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call on or before the first day of January next, and make settlement, as I intend to move away. All accounts not settled by that time will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection.
MOSES STROUS.
Dec. 2, 1862.-1 m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the last will and testament of Michael Speck, late of Penn township, Huntingdon county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to us.
HARRISON SPECK,
DAVID SPECK,
Nov. 11, 1862-6t. Executors.

NUBIAS & OPERA CAPS, 3d arrival of the season, just opening by
Nov. 11, 1862. FISHER & SON.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. JOHN M. BAILEY.
LAW PARTNERSHIP.
JOHN M. BAILEY has, from this date, become a member of the firm of
SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
In which name the business will be conducted.
Huntingdon, Nov. 4, 1862.-6t

ROBERTS'
INDEPENDENT ARTILLERY,
TO BE STATIONED PERMANENTLY AT
FORTRESS MONROE.

THIS organization offers, to the active and ambitious young men of this country, advantages unequalled by any regiment during the war. It is an Independent Battalion of Artillery, *organized for the express purpose* of garrisoning Fortress Monroe. The Battalion *will not* be ordered elsewhere during its enlistment. Its commander, Major Joseph Roberts, of the Regular Army, Fourth United States Artillery, and author of the principal

STRAY BULL.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Porter township, the latter part of September last, a large black Bull, with short horns, left ear cut off and slit in right one. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
Oct. 28, 1862.* JAMES ALLEN.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.
Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.
MANUAL GUTMAN.
Huntingdon, Oct. 2*, 1862.

CHOICE FARM FOR SALE.—The old "MEANS FARM" in Canoe valley, Huntingdon county, Pa., one and a half miles north from Spruce Creek Station, of P. C. R. R. It has about 100 acres in culture and 40 acres timber.
Has excellent timber; the best of water; good buildings; variety of fruit; very productive soil, in fine condition; thrifty, intelligent neighborhood, and good home market.
The owner being resident abroad, will sell on terms most unusually easy, if so desired. Pay $2,000 before 1st of April next, and on the balance have *as many years time as you wish; so that crops will make the payments.*
A *rare chance* for young beginners to obtain *one of the best farms in the county.*
Or pay the greater part in good stocks or bonds.
For particulars apply to John Owens, Esq., Birmingham, Huntingdon co., Pa., Attorney-in-fact for the owner.
Sept. 15th, 3 m.

PATRIOTS
TO THE RESCUE!!

Men Wanted to fill up one of the best Regiments in the Field.

THE undersigned, in accordance with General Orders, Head Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Capt. R. I. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a Recruiting Office at MARKLESBURG, Huntingdon county, Pa.
I am authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.
Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment.
Sergt. JOHN McLAUGHLIN,
53d Regiment, P. V.
Oct. 20, 1862. On Recruiting Service.

FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS, GRAPE VINES, &C., &C.
AT THE
FARMERS' NURSERIES,
NEAR HUNTINGDON, PA.

We invite farmers and all who may be in want of TREES and PLANTS to examine our stock of
THRIFTY WELL GROWN TREES,
At greatly reduced prices to suit the times,
consisting of
APPLES—A fine stock of the most approved varieties for general cultivation—good size and thrifty growth Price 10 cts. each.
PEARS—Choice kinds, Standard 50 cts., Dwarf 40 cts. each.
CHERRIES—A fine assortment, 40 cts. each.
PEACHES—Our stock of peaches is fine, comprising a collection of choice varieties of superior excellence, furnishing a succession of ripe fruit from the 1st of August to the 1st of October. Price ten cts. each; $8 per 100
PLUMS—A list of the most desirable and popular kinds. Price, grafted on plum stocks, 50 cts.; on peach stocks, 20 cts. each.
APRICOTS—50 cts. each; NECTARINES—20 cents each.
SELECT GRAPES.
GRAPE VINES of the *best* varieties, sold at the very lowest rates, varying in price from 15 cents to $1 each. Any of the new and rare grapes, notice of which has appeared, on hand, will be ordered and furnished at the very lowest rates.
CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &C.
Early orders are earnestly solicited.
Packages of trees will be delivered in Huntingdon free of expense to the purchaser, and duly forwarded by the railroad to any place he may designate.
Any inquiries by letter respecting stock, prices, &c. will receive prompt attention.
The nurseries are located 5 miles N. E. from Huntingdon, on the road leading from Huntingdon to Crownover Mill, and one mile S. E. from the Warm Springs.
Address JESSE GORSUCH,
Sept 17–7m. Box 1, Huntingdon, Pa.

BANK NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the 25th Section, First Article of the amended Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and the First Section of the Act of the General Assembly, passed the first day of June, 1859, the undersigned citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby give notice that they intend to make application to the Legislature of said State, at its next session, commencing the first Tuesday of January, 1863, for the charter of a Bank, to be located in the borough of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, and State aforesaid, to be called the "BROAD TOP BANK;" the capital stock thereof to be One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and the specific object for which the proposed corporation is to be chartered is to transact the usual and legitimate business of a Bank of issue, discount, deposit and exchange.

DAVID BLAIR,	J. GEORGE MILES,
JOHN J. LAWRENCE,	WILLIAM LEWIS,
R. B. WIGTON,	ALEXANDER PORT,
ROBT. HARE POWELL,	JOHN R. HUNTER,
JAMES MAGUIRE,	GEORGE EBY,
DAVID DUNN,	A. R. STEWART,

R. M. CUNINGHAM.
June 3, 1862–6m.

BANK NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned citizens and residents of Pennsylvania have associated themselves together in partnership, and prepared a Certificate for the purpose of establishing a Bank of discount, deposit and circulation or issue, under and in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 31st day of May, A. D. 1861, entitled a "Supplement to an Act to establish a system of Free Banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from Insolvent Banks, approved March 31st, 1860," and any other law or laws of said Commonwealth applicable to and bearing on the subject. The said proposed Bank to be called "THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY BANK," to be located in the Borough of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, with a capital stock of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each, with the right and privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars.

WILLIAM P. ORBISON,	JAMES M. BELL,
JOHN SCOTT,	JAMES GWIN,
WILLIAM DORRIS, Jr.,	THOMAS FISHER,
GEORGE W. GARRETTSON.	

July 22, 1862—6m.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

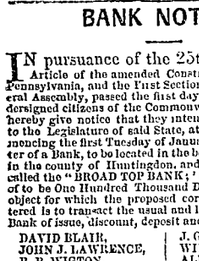
NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,
and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.
Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.



JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street,
below Eighth, south side,
PHILADELPHIA.

Importer & Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kind. of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear.
I desire to say to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties that I have *now in store,* one of the *largest and most beautiful assortment* of all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies' and Children's wear,* that will be worn during this Fall and Winter.
My Furs were purchased in Europe, previous to the rise in *Sterling Exchange,* and the New Duty imposed on all Furs, Imported since the first of August.
I would also state, that as long as my stock lasts, I will offer it at prices proportionate to what the goods cost me; but, it will be impossible for me to Import and Manufacture any more Furs, and sell them at the same prices, owing to the unsettled state of the affairs of the Country.
☞ Remember the name, number and street: John Fareira, (New Fur Store, 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
Sept. 15, 1862.–6m.

1862. THE 1862.
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,
Is now ready for inspection and sale,
AT
LEWIS'
Book, Stationery and Music Store.
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES
Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of
One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,
and examine our stock and prices.

TO ARMS!
RUSH TO THE STORE OF
SIMON COHN,
AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received consisting in part of
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.
Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.
Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.
Sept. 10, 1862–tf

J. H. O. CORBIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office on Hill Street.
Huntingdon, Jan. 24, 1862–tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST,
Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.
March 25, 1862.

H. T. WHITE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Jan. 2, 1861–tf.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!
James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL *clear as water.*
This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.
Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.
A large variety also of
COAL OIL LAMPS,
Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!
Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets.
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

ENVELOPES
Wholesale and Retail.
50.000, REST QUALITY
WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,
AND FANCY ENVELOPES,
Just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
AND
SMALL PORTRAITS
OF
ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,
LARGE AND SMALL,
A FINE ASSORTMENT,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,
TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
A handsome assortment just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods

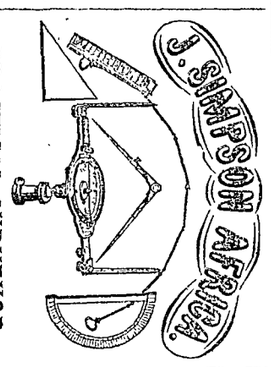
WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.
This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,
The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents
MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Feb. 24, 1862–1y.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.
The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the travelling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange
Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.
Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.
HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE,
April 8, 1862–1y.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



UNION
ENVELOPES AND PAPER
FOR SALE AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.
Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c, will be furnished to order.
W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at as fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct 29, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—
NEW FIRM!
The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.
All orders will be promptly attended to.
WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

READY RECKONER.
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

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ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS.	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $3.0 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
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MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

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FOR EVERYBODY.
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
The American Dime Song Book,
Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dixey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
Dime Book of Etiquette,
New Dime American Joker,
The Dime and other Novels,
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues, Nos. 1 & 2,
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The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.
For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store
Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 560 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable exhaustive index,* for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.
The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.
PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CAVALRY TACTICS,
[*AUTHORIZED EDITION.*]
By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,
Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE—Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.
For the instruction, exercise, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.
Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK
FOR THE
UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction in the school of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers &c., &c., being a first book of instruction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at
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ALSO,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.
☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.
Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

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FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Spelling, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
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Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
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Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
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Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
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Parker's Philosophy.
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Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

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A LARGE STOCK
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SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
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Window Curtain Papers,
JUST RECEIVED
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LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

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THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!
C. BARNARD'S
Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens
ARE FOR SALE
AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,
Agent for the county.
PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

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have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not scratch; they will not splatter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.
The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:
I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them C. BARSTOW,
Presid-nt of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.

We have used the Pens of Mr Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public. WELLS, FARGO & Co.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office. S. G. ORDEN,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent.
SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO. New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used. S. C. HAY,
Agent United States Express Co., New York.

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice, without exception.
WILKINSON, STETSON & CO.,
Park Place, New York.
T. B. HUGHES, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be. A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.

Upon trial we have found Mr Barnard's Pens to be excellent. FRED. PROBST & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used.
GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations.
UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive.
E. POIRER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
S. McLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John Street, Clerkenwell, London.
June 18, 1862.

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Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town

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GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,
For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,
A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

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Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Fast, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

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By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
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For sale at
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HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

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Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

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IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

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BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at
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GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

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Just received at the hardware store of
JAS. A. BROWN.

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LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

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IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.
The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!
Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail. 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.
Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

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Colt's, Sharps', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of
JAMES A. BROWN.
May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at
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THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

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BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,
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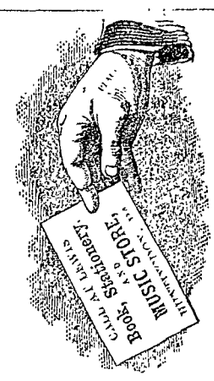

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WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

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FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

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